The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,446—New Series — BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
ASSAM	3081	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
R. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,

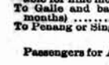
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 8th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bander between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	,,II do.	do.	,, 70	do.	,, 58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	,, 145	do.	,, 130
,,	,,II do.	do.	,, 105	do.	,, 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Committee of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY require from 1st October a SECOND MASTER for the "John Connon" High School. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Testimonials to be forwarded not later than 15th SEPTEMBER to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Scottish Education Society, 31, Marine Lines, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. AGLAIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalor, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussen, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 3rd September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS,
AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BURROUGHS' BEEF & IRON WINE.
BURROUGHS' HAZELINE.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH COD LIVER OIL.
LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.
McKESSON & ROBBINS OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.
Blue Pills,
Calcium Sulphide,
Calomel Colocynth and Henbane,
Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.),
Ergotine,
Morphia,
Phosphorus, and
Quinine Bisulphate.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.
Ammonium Chloride,
Ammonium Chloride with Borax,
Ammonium Chloride with Chlorate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash with Borax,
Peptonic Tablets,
Quinine Bisulphate,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
NUBIAN BLACKING.
NUBIAN INK PELLETS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 24, Pints, Rs. 13,
IS strongly recommended for Invalids as a pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and delicate Wine.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

QUINOLINE TARTRATE.

THE new Antipyretic, given in the same doses and with the same results as Sulphate of Quinine. *Vide* "London Notes" in Kemp & Co., Ld.'s Wholesale Price List for July.
Per ounce Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' PORT.
KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30. Pints, Rs. 16.
AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE
IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.
Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. ITALIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Parel, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To consider about the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st to 7th September, 1882 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1882, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of cases of Oilmanstores, Hardware, Whiskey, 200 cases Brandy, Wine, Beer, and country Liquor in bottles, flat, square, and round bars of Iron, and bundles of Hoop and Sheet Iron, Bags of Rice and Grain, Cakes of Spelter, cases of Brown Holland, Grenadine, Albums, Beads, Lametta, Confectionery, Reading Lamp, Watches, Drums of Oil, Silver Assays, Tobacco, Window Glass, Cases of Matches, Musical Box, Deck Chairs and other miscellaneous goods.

Sale will commence at 1-30 p.m. (Madras time). A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 29th August, 1882.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act," notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon the Estate of the Reverend ROBERT MONTGOMERY, late of No. 3, Wilmont Place, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Minister and Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, lately a Missionary to India of the said Church, who died at the aforesaid place, Belfast, on the 3rd November, 1880, the Administration with the exemplification of PROBATE of whose WILL annexed was GRANTED on the 28th June, 1882, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Reverend WILLIAM BEATTY, of Ahmedabad, are required to send to the said Reverend WILLIAM BEATTY as such Administrator at the office of his Solicitors at Bombay, No. 11, Oak-lane, in writing, their names and addresses together with the particulars of their claims on the Estate of the said deceased, before SATURDAY, the 30th day of September next, as after that date the said Reverend W. BEATTY will pay or remit the assets of the deceased then in his hands to MARY MONTGOMERY, widow of the deceased, and the sole Executrix and Legate under the Will, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice. No claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the said deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

JANARDHUN AND HORMUSJEE,
Solicitor for Rev. W. Beatty.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD blend is perhaps the finest, as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister country. Each of these spirits may be relied on as PERFECT of its class.

EDINA.....Per dozen Rs. 24
OLD HEAD.....*** ,, ,, ,, 24
OLD HEAD.....**** ,, ,, ,, 26

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,
BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

JUST UNPACKED, another lot of our celebrated SEWING MACHINES, among which are the "Household," "Bradbury," "Arm and Platform," "Singer," "Jones," &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are fitted with such a patent self-adjusting balance wheel that the action of the Machine is totally suspended and shuttle bobbins wound without removing the work. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PONY-CART FOR SALE, in good order. Price, Rs. 175. Address "P. C." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, for the cold weather season PRAGUE HOUSE, Matheran. Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

TO LET, ROOMS with or without board, in a cool, airy house in the Fort. Apply "X. Y.," care of this office.

TO LET, from the 1st October next, UPPER FLOOR of No. 40, Medows-street, Rooms suitable for an office. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

BEDFORD CORD wanted for riding breeches. Color same as Khakee summer clothing. Apply Quarter-Master, P. W. O. Grenadier's N. I., Rajkote.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—B. S. MADON & Co. have removed to No. 6, Hummum-street, the premises well-known by the name of Old French Shop.

DAWSON'S PRIME, per 100 Re. 1-12, far superior to those commonly sold under that name. Samples on application.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS for Ladies and Gentlemen are available at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort. TERMS MODERATE. Full particulars on application.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MELVILL'S rare and choice PLANTS to be sold by Public Auction, To-day and To-morrow, at "Westfield," Breach Candy.

TO LET, from the 15th September for two months or such period as might be agreed on, a furnished house in a good situation. Rent, Rs. 150. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a B. A. as HEAD-MASTER to the Sir C. J. Nowsari, Z. Madresa. Salary, Rs. 100. Apply to KAVASJI NUSSERWANJEE KANGA, Hon. Secretary, 35, Chundanwady.

FOR SALE, being no longer required by the owner, a Chestnut ARAB CHARGER, 15 hands, believed to be quite, sound, and up to weight. Rs. 850. Address "ALPHA," care of this paper.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 34, Meadow-street.—Just landed a large stock of fancy tweeds for suits.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

GREAT SAVING BY BUYING CHAMBER CANDLES to fit all candlesticks, to be had at BARTON & Co., Church Gate-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. At Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

SIGNOR CARLO DaCOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, an airy HOUSE, four floors, and godowns, 4th house from Mr. Pearse's Establishment. Rent Rs. 625. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, ICED DRINKS' Sandwiches, &c., &c., at PEARSE'S, and at the COFFEE ROOMS, Apollo-bunder.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	PALE DINNER	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
28 0	OLD DRY	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO	28 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	MANZANILLA	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WATSON & CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R. a.		R. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, extra shrunk	9 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE SUIT as above	45 0	WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	30 0	WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3 8
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	35 0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2 0
		BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	2 8
		POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

JEFFREY'S WELL-KNOWN EDINBURGH PALE ALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m.,

Ex s.s. Hispania.

50 casks, each 4 doz. quarts, pale ale, in lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

30 bales grey shirtings, 7¼, 8¼, and 10 lbs.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
8 cases green and white prints.
2 ,, Welsh flannel.
4 ,, ball-thread.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons.

An invoice of green-painted single and double iron bedsteads.

60 gross copper gilt sofa springs, 5, 7, and 8 inches.

By order of Brijvullubdass Dwarkadass and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. H. Chaplain—

A 15-stop harmonium by Alexandre.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mrs. Ann McPherson, comprising teakwood cupboard, chest of drawers, camp-cot, iron bedstead, chairs, trunks, portmanteaux, lamps, plateware, crockery, cutlery, wearing apparel, &c.

On account of the concerned—

2 bales grey dhoties, 10 by 49.
4 ,, ,, 11 by 49.
AT 2 P.M.

1 New pony dog-cart.
1 Second hand brougham.
1 ,, ,, buggy.
1 ,, ,, shigram.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Apollo street, Fort (3rd Floor), opposite the Old Secretariat Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a rosewood cottage pianoforte by W. Spragüe, a mahogany small-size slate billiard table by G. M. and H. J. Story, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., handsome pictures in gilt frames, rich, table ornaments and flower-vases, parian figures, &c., the property of Joseph Soares, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, be-t plated cruet and egg frames, breakfast cruet, hot-water curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, cake and bread baskets, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, table cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, washhand and dressing tables, conversati-n and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, sideboard, teapoys with marble tops, chiffoniers whatnots, iron and teakwood bedsteads, wardrobes, chest of drawers, almyrah with mirror door, camphorwood trunk, screens, hatstand, a rosewood cottage pianoforte by William Spragüe, a solid mahogany small size slate billiard table by G. M. and H. J. Story, with 10 balls, 17 cues, 1 cue stand, 1 rest, 2 marking boards, 1 double-light lamp, 2 stools and 4 piece coir matting, Brussels and Cambay carpets, table hanging and wall lamps, handsome chromolithographs and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome flower-vases and pots, figures, bath and dispense-room furniture, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE of very large and choice crotons, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd September, at 5 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Parell, opposite Chamarbag—

A collection of very large and choice crotons in pots, the property of Owen Ward, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the plants are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. J. Pearse, to sell by public auction, the whole of the furniture, &c., of his refreshment rooms at Rampart-row.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNETDAY next, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Rohilla.

1 handsome miniature Brougham.
1 do. Victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1882.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	
Small		
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large		
Small		
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Tr...		
Large		
Small		
DRAWBACK BILLS..... (Original and Duplicate.)		
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	
Small	1	
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...		
SAND PASS ...		
PORT-CLEARANCE ...		
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN T... BONDED WAREHOUSE		
LETTER FOR CLEARAN... IMPORT GENERAL MA...		
IMPORT ENTRY—GUN...		
BONDED WAREHOU...		
PRINCE'S DOCK R...		
DELIVERY ORDE... ERNMENT W...		
REFUND OF T...		
PAYMENT OF...		
TOWN DUTY...		
TOWN DUT...		
WHARFA...		

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

MARKET closed to-day owing to the Cocoanut holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Welbury, 1,193 tons, Captain J. C. Currie, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Aden (21st Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Delhi, 1,293 tons, Captain W. Marr, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant, from Glasgow (21st July), brought a cargo of 1,681 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnstone, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Miss Brown and 32 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain C. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. N. R. Oliver, Mr. W. P Symond, Mr. P. A. Alvares, Mr. T. C. C. Rodney, Mr. V. Signeira, and 140 deck.

THE A.-H. Loyd Co.'s steamer Jupiter, 1,264 tons, Captain P. Terenzio, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Trieste, &c., brought the following cargo :—From Trieste.—23 cases glassware, 1 case ironmongery, 2 cases metal wire, 3 cases false pearls, 13 cases sewing machines, and 194 tons coal. From Salonicca.—1 case tobacco.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Welbury (s)	Currie	Aden, Aug. 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnstone	Bussorah, Aug. 16.
29	Italia (s)	Allan	Liverpool, July 29.
	Henzada (s)	Cole	Calcutta, Aug. 4.
	Inflexible (s)	Wood	Hartlepool, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Mirzapore (s)	Perrins	London.
	Scotaman (s)	Wallace	London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, to P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Henzada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Welbury, to Hull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Canfield, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 28.

Hewlett, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Bethell, Lieut. R. E., on leave, from Poona.
Young, Captain, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 29.

Taylor, Lieut. K. O. B. Regt., on duty, from Rajkote.
Gott, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., to join, from Mhow.
Currie, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Barber, Lieut., R. Lancaster, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 28.

Warden, Lieut., Comt. Dept., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 29.

Mason, Captain, 2nd Cavalry H. C., from leave, to Hingoli.
Maconachie, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Schneider, Lieut., 2nd Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Young, Lieut., Poona Horse, on leave, to England.
Bethell, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Currie, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, to England.
Charles, Major, R. A., on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Offg. Comdt.

B. V. R. C.—Bombay, August 29.

There will be parade in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

There will be parade every morning until further orders on the Esplanade in front of the Head quarters at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.) All members are requested to attend. Rifles and belts will be supplied at the Headquarters.

Acting Commandant having rejoined from duty at Poona, resumes command of the Corps from Major [illegible] this date.

[illegible] of the Office of
1st Aug.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.",

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,

for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, insomnia, loss of appetite, pimples, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by WM. LAMBERT, London, England. In boxes ONLY, is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.". "AGENTS WANTED."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Ocunist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application ; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been [illegible] by the hands of other Ocunists, who had tried a remedy, and it also contains, for the [illegible] persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions to which, when carefully answered by us to select suitable glasses.

Orders attended to promptly.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

CURRENCES.

[illegible] OCCURRENCE is [illegible] MUST BE AUTHEN-

[illegible] of Major [illegible] of a

effective portion of his force, in order to oppose the advance of the army from Ismailia. It is inceivable that Arabi should be massing his forces at Kafr-ed-Dowar with the object of staking his all on the chances of successfully defending his entrenched position. To do so would simply be to court the fate of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and, therefore, the statement that "the enemy are increasing" may be due to some misapprehension caused by a gathering of Bedouins and rabble at Kafr-ed-Dowar. There is greater political significance in the fact that Bedouins should have crossed over from Tripoli to reinforce Arabi. Bedouins, it is true, are not in the habit of paying much attention to political frontiers, but that they should come from far and near to the standard of the Egyptian evidences the existence of a strong ferment among the Arab population. An official despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, we are vaguely informed, states that "the fighting on Thursday and Friday had greater results than he at first supposed." But it adds nothing to the facts already in our possesssion. The correspondents have told us that the enemy was completely routed, and that he had fled, abandoning camp and stores. That the fugitives threw away their arms and went off in the direction of Zagazig is the only additional information. Are we to assume from the absence of information concerning further military operations that resistance in that part of Egypt has collapsed, and that Sir Garnet is continuing his advance unopposed? If so then the "greater results" may be something very substantial indeed. However, this is a matter upon which light will speedily be thrown. The announcement that Sir Garnet has with him 11,000 men, 2,800 horses, and 27 guns, and that the Indian Contingent continues to arrive rapidly at Ismailia and is being marched to the front at once, is of a decidedly reassuring character. The strength of Sir Garnet's force was not exactly known, and doubts were sometimes expressed as to whether his division was sufficiently strong to force its way inward. There need not now be much doubt about this, for with a well-appointed force of 11,000 men, continually strengthened by the troops arriving from India, and 27 guns, he ought to be able to overcome any resistance the Egyptians can offer. It is disappointing to hear that the British troops are suffering from the heat, though, of course, this was to be expected. There is, however, some compensation afforded by the intelligence brought in by Ali Fehmy, that great distress and insubordination exist in the Egyptian army. The capture of this Ali Fehmy, who is described as Arabi's factotum, is a singular incident. It is more probable that this gentleman has designedly placed himself within reach of a British detachment, than that he has been captured against his will. The acceptance of office by Cherif and Riaz Pashas is important, and is a diplomatic success for the British, inasmuch as it shows that the more eminent of Egyptian public men have cast in their lot with the Khedive.

THERE is no more important portion of the Municipal Commissioner's annual report lately issued, than the paragraph relative to roads in the business portion of the city. After referring to the advantage to the public of the extension of the Frere-road to Mazagon, Mr. Ollivant refers to a matter which demands more attention than it has hitherto received :—"The new Frere-road extension useful as it is, can only be regarded as a temporary expedient, as it is an anomaly that a main road of such importance should be interrupted with no less than five level crossings [illegible] a distance of 700 yards. Moreover, there [illegible] that the road should be even- [illegible] to the upper part of the hare [illegible] continues : "The provision of [illegible] outes in connection with the [illegible] dock business is now one [illegible] nt wants of the city, espe- [illegible] ri quarter, where the old [illegible] choked with traffic strug- [illegible] he warehouses and the [illegible] einly a matter which [illegible] layed, whether one con- [illegible] own or the economy [illegible] to the former, there is [illegible] tter, the heavy cost [illegible] oughfares through [illegible] city leads to delay [illegible] xpenditure neces- [illegible] city is growing rapidly, trade [illegible] very year, and unless the matter is taken up at once, values will soon have increased to such an extent that the cost will be prohibitive. Much is being done every year by adding small bits to the streets, but there is no general system, and no action on a large and comprehensive plan. Failing a large and disastrous fire, which would on many accounts be of immense benefit to Bombay, by giving the opportunity of making new broad thoroughfares, we see no way for effecting the needed improvement except by a special body of commissioners to whom special powers should be given by law. At present the Municipality is at a great disadvantage : where it can secure the means of widening any street, it is only by paying a large price for the ground ; while the owner, who receives this money, is often the very one largely benefited in the increased value of his property caused by the broader road. If there were a board of road commissioners established by law, able to buy up and hold property, it would often be feasible to buy up a whole plot, give a portion to the Municipality at a reasonable price, and then to sell the balance, which would have improved in value, at a price which would bring the operation out with little or no loss. Of course, this cannot be done without capital, but this the Municipality could well afford to supply. A loan could be raised to the extent of five or perhaps ten lakhs of rupees by the Municipality, and placed in the hands of the commissioners. Even at the larger sum the cost to the Municipality would be only Rs. 4,000 a year, while they make out of wheel-taxes and other imposts connected with the roads Rs. 2,33,000 per annum. We believe that with careful, shrewd, and economical management, ten years hence would see the city supplied with its needed thoroughfares and the major part of the capital remaining intact, while the benefit to the city in convenience and facility of intercourse and encouragement to trade would be immense. The Municipality would receive over and over again in increased wheel-tax the interest it would guarantee on the whole amount.

There is nothing speculative or hazardous about our proposal. The system has in one form or another been employed in various parts of Europe, and in Paris most conspicuously by Baron Haussemann. In the latter case it is popularly supposed that the city improvement cost the Parisians more than they were [illegible] and that if the gifted Baron had been [illegible] o carry out his system to the end, the [illegible] y would have been ruined. This [illegible] ever, founded upon a misapprehen- [illegible] twofold character of the great [illegible] sformed Paris under the Second [illegible] sanitary and business aspect [illegible] y involved no pecuniary loss, [illegible] tantial profit. It was found [illegible] ng transaction to take an ill- [illegible] a fair valuation, with ten per [illegible] or forced sale ; level the whole con- [illegible] malodorous buildings to the ground ; [illegible] and then lay out the available space in broad [illegible] oroughfares, and side streets, and sell the [illegible] constructed handsome houses, as fast as [illegible] ere erected, for what they were worth in [illegible] et. This operation was found in every [illegible] e a surplus, which might of course [illegible] employed in another operation of [illegible] elsewhere. But as a matter [illegible] s was always swallowed up in [illegible] urch or bright public garden, [illegible] bt to the splendour of the [illegible] no essential part of the [illegible] uction which has made [illegible] most conveniently [illegible] That work itself was [illegible] om the outset, and [illegible] in improving the [illegible] king the capital a centre of attraction it has proved one of the most successful undertakings of modern times. There is no reason why Bombay should not in a modest way set about the opening up of necessary thoroughfares and the rebuilding of noisome quarters on the plan which had such encouraging results in Paris and other cities. We have referred above to the necessity of widening certain streets specified in the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report. Those streets are often quite impassable for hours owing to the immense traffic which has somehow to find its way through them. That traffic is increasing every year, and it is absolutely necessary that something should be done on a large scale to give it room. Besides this indispensable work, there is a daily-felt want of a broad thoroughfare connecting the end of the Esplanade-road at the Money Schools with the Byculla railway station. A great part of this thoroughfare now actually exists, but it needs to be completed by widening the Kalbadavee-road and cutting a new street about half a mile long through a wretchedly built and unhealthy quarter—Bholeshwar—from the end of the Kalbadavee-road to the Duncan-road. Thence to the Byculla bridge—which as it now stands is a nuisance and a danger to all who have to pass on to Parell—there is a fine roadway. The opening up of Bholeshwar by a broad boulevard which would let air and health into the native town would be an incalculable benefit to Bombay. The traffic which now has to go round through the narrow and dangerous Jugjeewan Kheeka-street would then roll in full volume along a roadway of ample width, and the saving of time in the transport of goods would in itself be an important consideration to a commercial community. If carried out on a proper scale the improvement would pay. The new street would become the greatest business thoroughfare in Bombay, and the buildings on either side of it would sell for more than double the price of the wretched tenements which they superseded.

We have spoken of the necessity of widening the always thronged thoroughfare through Kalbadavee, where the road is now so narrow that there is not even room for a foot-path on which pedestrians can escape from the wheels of the vehicles. There are many other busy streets in the same case. In regard to these, where the line of communication does not require alteration, there is no reason why the American plan of moving buildings without taking them down should not be introduced. The feat is not at all so difficult as it looks, and its feasibility has been established by actual achievement under very unfavourable circumstances. We have all heard the perfectly authentic accounts of big houses being moved, with all their contents, including ladies playing the piano, for considerable distances, without the slightest damage, to more convenient sites. This has been done over and over again in Chicago and elsewhere. Why should America be left the monopoly of this device for remodelling streets at the minimum of cost and trouble? By this expedient a road could often be widened at the cost of a few feet of back land. The question of opening up new thoroughfares and widening those which are found by every-day experience to be altogether too narrow for the traffic passing through them is one of great importance, and the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner should give it immediate attention.

IT is not a satisfactory circumstance that simultaneously with the failure of the negotiations for a Treaty with King Theebaw, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah should report that "the unsatisfactory state of business with Upper Burmah, consequent on the monopolies, seriously affected the trade of the province in the year which closed on the 31st March last." Our Simla correspondent, in his interesting account of the negotiations which we published yesterday, gives the question of an "armed Residency" as the principal obstacle in the way of a settlement ; but it is also believed, and with considerable probability, that the refusal of the Government of India to consent to the creation of fresh monopolies has operated to no small extent in causing the Mandalay authorities to reject the terms offered by Lord Ripon. We need not comment on the nature of the Viceroy's demands until they are published, as we are informed they are about to be ; but in so far as the monopolies are concerned, if Lord Ripon's terms have not gone beyond a refusal to consent to the creation of fresh monopolies, he has certainly not exceeded the limits of strict moderation. It is not necessary, at this moment, to forecast the ultimate consequences of the present rupture : it is unpleasant enough to know that the immediate effect will be to throw matters back to the unsatisfactory condition they were in before Lord Ripon's visit to Rangoon. It is quite true that the Mandalay monopolies were not the only factor operating unfavourably upon the trade of British Burmah, for on referring again to the Annual Report, just issued, of the Trade and Navigation of the Province for last year, we find it stated that the low prices paid for rice, the staple product of the province, have also had something to do with the decrease of trade. Nevertheless a perusal of the returns shows that the continual alarms and uncertainty as to the policy of King Theebaw's Government paralysed commercial operations, and had a direct influence in restricting the transactions. The private trade of British Burmah during the year in question amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 14,44,20,343 against a total in the year immediately preceding of Rs. 15,42,65,766—a decrease of 6·38 per cent. But if the average value of the trade of the four years previous to 1881-2 be taken, namely, Rs. 13,64,75,850, it will be seen that the value of the last-named year is 5·82 per cent. in excess of the average. It would appear, therefore, that there is an arrest of progress, and not a retrogression, in the trade of the province. But even this limited evil will create discontent at Rangoon sufficient to lead to further trouble. Nearly all the monthly reports make reference to the injurious effects of the proceedings at Mandalay. For the first three months there was a brisk trade at intervals with Upper Burmah. In July it almost entirely fell off, and "this was said to be owing to the Burmans being away at field work, and also to rumours regarding the monopolies which were being granted by the King." The August report shows that suspicions of King Theebaw's doings were growing stronger in Rangoon. It says : "The trade for Mandalay was very dull, some of the native merchants suspending shipments altogether owing to the reports regarding the monopolies." In September these suspicions ripened to something like certainty. We read : "For the Mandalay markets shipments were limited, and merchants who usually conduct this trade, and get their returns in the shape of produce, seemed disinclined to venture owing to the different articles of produce having been made royal monopolies." The following month saw an improvement, for "the market for Mandalay was reported in a better condition, and shipments thence increased slightly." The renewal of confidence attained its height in November, when "the trade with Mandalay was better, and clearances for Upper Burmah were on a larger scale." In December "the Mandalay market was reported to be dull, and this, with rumours of fresh monopolies, caused business to be light." With January came a renewal of the fears of the previous autumn. The report says : "The trade with Mandalay was not good, the rumours from thence being very disquieting." In February the Burman question is passed over with the brief remark that "for Mandalay clearances were scanty ;" and in March, the last month of the official year, there appears to be a return of the confidence of November. "The demand for the Mandalay market," we are told, "was fairly good, although there were rumours of disturbances, and shipments to that country were on a larger scale." The extracts we have cited from the Report of the Chief Commissioner amply show to what serious derangements the commerce of British Burmah may be subjected by the caprice of King Theebaw. It is only natural that the subject of the monopolies, while they are in their present uncertain state, should be a perpetual irritant to Rangoon and other cities connected with Upper Burman trade. So long as they remain unlimited there must be continual friction between India and Mandalay, and, however much one may regret the failure of the mission of the present Embassy, Lord Ripon was bound to insist, and will still be bound to insist, on the royal monopolies being confined within narrow and well-defined limits.

A CALCUTTA contemporary complains bitterly that the city did not accord some sort of public recognition to the achievements of Mr. Colquhoun and his colleague, Mr. Wahab. This neglect, the journal considers, is characteristic of Calcutta, which, moreover, "does not rise to the height of its duty as the Capital of India on such occasions." That the intrepid travellers, who have just effected the perilous journey from Canton to Rangoon, should not have received some mark of appreciation at the hands of the Bengal city is unfortunate, but, on the other hand, we may cherish the hope that the sluggish minds on the other side have not failed to appreciate the services of Mr. Colquhoun, although in a social sense they "have not risen to the occasion." If Calcutta will help to realise practically the dream of Mr. Colquhoun, by opening up the route of which he has been the pioneer, probably that gentleman will consider it a more effective method of "rising to the occasion" than indulging in a course of unwholesome and profitless festivities. At the same time, public-spirited gentlemen like Mr. Colquhoun have need of what is familiarly termed a "little encouragement ;" and it would have been a graceful act had Calcutta emulated the cordiality of Rangoon, and received the traveller with a welcome befitting his devotion and enterprise. Geography and commerce alike are greatly indebted to travellers who have, as in the case of Mr. Colquhoun, sacrificed their equally hard-earned leisure and money to the advancement of geographical science. Mr. Colquhoun is an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department of British Burmah, and his journey of exploration was undertaken during his furlough. The expense of the enterprise was borne wholly by himself, and it was costly as it was arduous. Mr. Colquhoun is now at Simla, and will shortly pass through Bombay on his way to England. Meanwhile his companion, Mr. Wahab, lies at the General Hospital, Calcutta, dangerously ill from the consequences of the fatigue and privation he has had to endure. We sincerely join in the wish of our contemporary that he may recover, and, along with his more robust leader, enjoy an adequate reward for the services they have rendered.

THE University clock-tower has now got two black eyes, which compare not altogether disadvantageously with the eyeless sockets still appalling beholders on the north and east fronts. The dial-plates have been put up in the south and west orifices, and when the numerals and the hands are added the effect will no doubt be improved. The unrelieved blackness of the plain dial-plate gives a somewhat sinister look to the tower, but this can be borne for a year or two.

JAIL INDUSTRIES AT GULBURGA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE chief thing to see at Gulburga is the jail—which, allow me to remark before I proceed to describe it, is said to be the only institution of the kind in India that pays its own expenditure and realises a profit to the Government to whom it belongs. For some time previous to its erection by the Sudder Talukdar, the prisoners, both civil and criminal, were confined in a kind of Blackhole near the fort, where they died quickly and gave the Sircar very little trouble. I had the pleasure of inspecting the place. It is a cellar with one entrance through which the wretched prisoners used to be pushed in, and a platform on top, on which the soldiers appointed to look after them mounted guard. The prisoners are now lodged in clean and airy quarters, and taught useful trades. On entering the jail, one is surprised at its great extent. Immense buildings meet the gaze on all sides, which, were it but for the clanking of the chains of the prisoners who are moving about, might be taken to be the dwelling places of a peaceable and unconvicted people. This is the Central Jail for the four districts, over which the Sudder Talukdar rules, and contains at present some 400 prisoners, many of whom are working out very heavy sentences. The big buildings which the visitor sees are the workshops in which every one of these four hundred prisoners who is not on the sick list is employed in some kind of useful labour, and helping to pay the cost of his keep to the State. One building is devoted to the manufacture of carpets of both the finer and coarser kinds. Seated at the looms, which extend all round the immense room, are dozens of quiet, industrious people busily engaged in weaving fabrics which, when finished, will be sent to the store-room and priced for sale. It needs a glance at the fetters of the weavers to assure one that they are prisoners, not ordinary artisans. Interspersed amongst them are a few skilled workmen from the town, who teach the beginners their work and exercise a general supervision over the looms. Some of the carpets which I noticed on the looms promised to be very good specimens of workmanship, but I observed with regret that English patterns appeared to be adopted in preference to any native designs. This is really a pity, because imitations of this description tend to the degradation of a purely indigenous art. However, believe the attention of the Sudder Talukdar has been directed to the matter, and I hear he intends taking steps to procure suitable native designs. From the carpet room we proceeded to another large building, in which seventy or eighty prisoners were hard at work weaving cloth of various colours. This material is made up in the form of red, blue, and black checks. It is most durable, and there is, I was glad to hear, a large demand for it. In the verandah of this building we found the manufacture of soda-water and lemonade being carried on entirely by convicts. We tasted both, and pronounced them to be excellent. Another large building is devoted to the manufacture of tents of all sizes and descriptions. This branch of jail industry has developed most rapidly, and most of the officials in the employ of the Nizam's Government now obtain their tents from the jail. There is always a large stock on hand to select from. Here also we inspected some very handsome chicks, made of the finest strips of bamboo and coloured in various designs. I must not forget to mention the green-and-red striped purdahs, for the production of which several looms are devoted. They were pronounced very handsome, and also strong and durable. We next proceeded to view the process of paper making. The material, consisting of rags and other miscellaneous articles, is pounded to pulp by means of a heavy wooden rammer worked by the convicts, and after having been thoroughly cleansed, is ready for conversion into *Moglai* paper. That paper-maker squats in front of a small cistern full of water, at the bottom of which one observes a quantity of the above described pulp. He stirs the mixture up with a pole, and then inserts a square bamboo chick of the size of the sheet to be produced, and allows a sufficient quantity of the floating pulp to settle upon it. The chick is then carefully withdrawn and the water allowed to drain off, after which the sheet is removed ; and the maker then proceeds to fish for material to make another. When dry the paper is glazed by rubbing with a hard smooth stone ; and it is then ready for use. Having witnessed the operation of making the paper, we proceeded to see it converted into official forms. This is done at a lithographic press close by worked by another gang of convicts. After visiting the immense well from which the water supply of the place is derived, the kitchen, the sick quarters—of which but little use seems to be made, for we were told that the prisoners are remarkably free from indisposition of any kind—and the part of the jail in which the women convicts are confined, we proceeded to the store-room, where samples of the various articles manufactured in the jail were submitted for inspection. Some very handsome carpets, purdahs, &c., were exhibited, and priced very moderately. Here we were shown the visitors' book, in which are inscribed the opinions of the many gentlemen who have visited the place from time to time. I need hardly say that every one expresses his satisfaction, and in many instances surprise, at the extent to which Ikramoollah Khan has developed the industrial arts inside the four walls of his jail. Amongst other visitors' autographs we noticed those of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Colonel Hancock, Captain Cole (Curator of Ancient Indian Monuments), Colonel Campbell, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. Temple, Sir T. Madhava Rao, &c. I must add that our sense of the ridiculous was immensely tickled by the evident anxiety of one native visitor to hoist himself into good company. He apparently had no fixed opinion of his own, but he entirely concurred with all that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs had to say about the jail, although he visited the place some time after the hon. gentleman whose opinion he found to be so coincident with his own. We wound up our inspection of the place by a visit to what the Sudder Talukdar called his museum. Here we found specimens of the local arts and manufactures from the four districts over which he rules. There were samples of pottery and native slippers from Raichore, woodcarving from another district, some excellent imitations of fruit in coloured clay, samples of the various cereals grown in each district ; all neatly arranged and labelled in Persian. Here we also saw several stone slabs brought from the Raichore district containing long inscriptions in Canarese. None of them have been read, and before leaving we arranged to procure copies of them with the view of having them deciphered. Before concluding this very brief notice of the jail, I must add a word or two about its cost, maintenance, &c. Judging from the great masses of substantial stone buildings in the place, including the long ranges of admirably constructed cells in which the prisoners are locked up at night, and the lofty stone wall with turrets for the guards which surrounds all, we were, when asked, quite prepared to estimate the cost of the place at not less than eight or ten lakhs of rupees. Our astonishment was great when Ikramoollah Khan with a bland smile stated that the place had cost just one lakh and four thousand rupees, of which the Government had contributed the sum of Rs. 77,000. The place was built under his supervision and almost entirely by convict labour. The following figures, taken from the jail accounts, will show the present condition of its finances. They are for the last four years :—

Pay of establishment and cost of raw materials.	Money derived from sale of manufactured articles.	Profits.
1st year...Rs. 20,360	.....Rs. 24,129	.....Rs. 3,769
2nd " ... " 31,507	..... " 38,935	..... " 7,428
3rd " ... " 35,168	..... " 43,193	..... " 7,025
4th " ... " 41,104	..... " 48,715	..... " 7,611

The foregoing figures are conclusive evidence that jail industry, when properly managed, can be made to pay. At present the place yields an income of about Rs. 600 per mensem to the Government, and there is no reason why that sum should not go on steadily increasing.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE six hundred muleteers that have been engaged for Egypt will probably leave Bombay by next weeks mail-steamer. A large number of mussucks are being got ready for the service of the English troops, and will be sent by the same steamer.

THE Kangra, the Khiva, and the Clan Macdonald have arrived at Suez.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.—The barometer is falling again in the Punjab, Upper Sind, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces ; but is rising to the eastward, in Bengal, and especially in Assam, and also in Central India. In the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Guzerat, the Peninsula, and Northern Circars there is little change. Easterly winds still prevail in the greater part of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, except at Agra and Lucknow, where the winds are south-west. Everywhere the air movement is low. At Allahabad and Benares it is calm. Rain is reported from all provinces, chiefly moderate or light. To-day Moorsefarpore had over 3 inches ; Chakrata, over 2 inches ; Darjeeling, Dhubri, Jacobabad, Amraoti, Madras, and Akyab, 1 inch and over ; Quetta, 1 inch ; Mussoorie, Bareilly, Morar, Sibsagar, Sutna, and Abu, over ½ inch. Previously, Prome had over 2 inches ; Jeypore, Ajmere, and Guna, over 1 inch ; Gorakhpur, Silchar, Neemuch, Rajkote, and Madura, over ½ inch.

THE total rainfall gauged at Egutpoora up to Monday evening (the 28th instant) was 130 inches. The crops are reported fair, and the general health is good.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	57 48	68 15	65 86	66 19
28 Monday	0 17	.....	.....	.....
29 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total....	57 65	68 15	65 86	66 19
Corresponding date last year....	63 69	68 10	61 65	61 74

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 29th August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain
		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·827	83·5	SW	16	0·00
Surat	·861	83·6	W	13	0·00
Bombay	·922	84·0	SE	8	0·00
Ratnagiri	·883	83·8	WNW Moderate	...	0·58
Karwar	·902	81·9	S Light	...	0·00
Marmagoa ...	·917	78·2	NW	3·3	0·73
Calicut	·895	78·6	NW	11	0·00
Cochin	·912	80·5	NW	3	0·06
Masulipatam ..	·950	86·8	Calm	...	0·00
Madras	·849	84·8	W	3	0·00
Negapatam ..	·831	82·4	SW	3	1·51

FORGED NOTES.

THE following additional details respecting the forged notes now in circulation will be of use :—

Memorandum of the twenty-rupee forged notes, regarding which a warning was issued upon August 2nd, about seven have been found in Calcutta out of a very large in-take of notes, and it is not unlikely that the forgers are now afraid to float more in Calcutta. They may make an attempt in some of the districts, and I request Treasury Officers will be on their guard against the notes.

The test in respect of the position of the dot in the signature should not be relied on, as the forgers, whoever they are, easily correct it. But the smudgy nature of the printing, as compared with the cleanness of the paper, and especially the boldness of the green colour, which is much more pronounced than the delicate blush-green of the real notes, will, on a fairly careful examination, draw attention to the forgery. Treasury Officers should particularly scrutinize notes of the 0-87 series (which is a twenty-rupee Calcutta series), between 80,000 and 80,999. All the forgeries hitherto detected have borne numbers between 80,659 and 80,722.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

21st August, 1882.

This is the "warning" referred to above.

I draw the earliest attention to the fact that some extremely well-forged twenty-rupee notes are in circulation. The unexecuted Bank of Bengal Currency Office bear the numbers 0-87 80722 and 0-87 80681, and are both quite clean and crisp. The watermark on the paper is exactly imitated.

The only distinctions from true notes to which I can draw attention are—

(1) That the printing is not so clear as on real notes, and is in some parts "smudgy." The word "July," especially, in the date (19th July, 1878), is very unevenly printed.

(2) There is a dot directly below the initial A of the signature R. A. Sterndale, whereas in the genuine signature the dot very distinctly follows the A.

J. WESTLAND,
Head Commissioner of Currency.

Comptroller General's Office, Calcutta, the 2nd August, 1882.

PILGRIM SHIPS AND QUARANTINE.

WE have received the following from the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department :—Telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 26th August, 1882 :—"Your telegram of the eighth. Dutch Government inform their Minister that they have no information as to an improved sanitary condition of Batavia ; consequently Board of Health decline for the present to make any change in orders as to quarantine. Board of Health still maintain that all pilgrim laden ships must perform quarantine at Island of Camaran, in default of which they will be turned back from Jeddah or other Turkish ports in the Red Sea, and that other ships coming from any port in India where cholera exists must be subject to rules laid down in Articles four and five of the Regulations of 1867. English Delegate states that if Resident at Aden will apply these latter rules to those pilgrim ships, and refuses pratique to ships laden with pilgrims, Aden will be in free partique with all Ottoman ports. Sent to Aden. If desirable please repeat to other authorities in India."

APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A DEPUTATION of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay waited on the Honorable Budroodin Tyabji on Monday, and presented him with the following congratulatory address on his appointment to the Legislative Council :—"We the undersigned members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay beg to express the heartfelt joy we feel at your elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay. In nominating you, H. E. Sir James Fergusson has made a most wise and judicious selection, as we have every confidence in your untiring zeal for promoting, not only the interests of your co-religionists, but also those of the other sections of the community. We assure you, Hon'ble Sir, that it is our unanimous conviction that you are an ornament to our community, and we pray that the Almighty Providence may long spare you to be useful not only to the sons of Islam, but to the community at large."

THE *Indu Prakash* writes :—The Government of Bombay have made two very good nominations in the election of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik and Mr. Budroodin Tyabji as members of the Legislative Council. The public have already formed their opinion of the ability, with which Mr. Mandlik has discharged his duty in the Council, and it is an honorable concession to that opinion that he has been elected again. Mr. Budroodin is a fresh acquisition to the Council, and in him the Mahomedan community will be very worthily represented. He is a steady and quiet worker, and his knowledge of law will be of use to him in this place in the Council. But we do not know what to say of the election Rao Saheb Khanderao Rasre. He is said to be a very rich gentleman ; we have all [illegible] that he enjoys the confidence of the Go[illegible] and if these are qualifications fo[illegible] Council, we have no reason [illegible] been elected. And peo[illegible] in course of time that [illegible] and can understand th[illegible] responsibilities of his [illegible] help asking—why hav[illegible] with the services of Ra[illegible] Deshmukh and in his pla[illegible] whose merits, if he has a[illegible] high order. Deshmukh [illegible] very creditably in the Cou[illegible] ago he was elected, it was t[illegible] be bold enough to do his du[illegible] soon showed that the [illegible] estimated his merits, and sec[illegible] if not an invariable, rule, [illegible] elected, Sir James Fergusson [illegible] to re-select Mr. Deshmukh. [illegible] Sir James has encouraged th[illegible] is not in favor of those, who do[illegible] officials. That impression appe[illegible] at first sight, for if that were so[illegible] would not have been elected a[illegible] in appointing Mr. Deshmukh on t[illegible] was supposed that he would p[illegible] porter of the official members of [illegible] since he has proved otherwise, Go[illegible] given him the goby. These are t[illegible] suggest themselves, on a calm consi[illegible] circumstances, under which Mr. Deshm[illegible] set aside and an inexperienced a[illegible] gentleman has been put in his place.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST [illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BA[illegible]

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S W[illegible]

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by [illegible] in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, [illegible] probate being granted of the will of the l[illegible] Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applican[illegible] the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and M[illegible] Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity [illegible] obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling [illegible] the applicants to show cause why an administra[illegible] *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the est[illegible] of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on [illegible] further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, M[illegible] Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants [illegible] Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, [illegible] Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator ; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow.

Dr. Burjorjee Framjee was further examined by the Advocate-General and said.—At the suggestion of Dr. Smith, Hormarjee asked the deceased if he knew the contents of the will. The deceased replied, "I know the contents." He put his finger on the seal and said, "I deliver this as my act and deed." The deceased did not expect Mrs. Ardasir, and he was surprised at seeing her in the room. She asked him, "Where is the will?" Shortly after the attestation I made a statement before Mr. N. Spencer, which was taken down by him

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE FIGHTING AT RAMSES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BEDOUINS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S FORCE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

ARABI'S FACTOTUM A PRISONER.

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, AUG. 28, AFTERNOON.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Sunday, states that the fighting on Thursday and Friday had greater results than he at first supposed. The enemy were utterly routed, and fled in the direction of Zagazig, abandoning their arms, stores, and camp.

LONDON, AUG. 29, MORNING.

Latest advices from Egypt state that Kafr-ed-Dowar has again been reinforced. The enemy, including a force of Bedouin Arabs who have crossed from Tripoli and joined their ranks, are increasing, and are now entrenching their positions at Mex and Aboukir.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's force at present consists of 11,000 men, 2,800 horses, and 27 guns.

The Indian Contingent continues to arrive rapidly at Ismailia, and the men are being marched to the front at once.

The British troops are suffering from the intense heat, and numerous cases of sunstroke have occurred among them.

Arabi's factotum, Ali Fehmy, has been taken a prisoner and reports that great distress and insubordination exists in the Egyptian Army.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pasha, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

To-day's regatta was very successful. Madras won the Challenge Fours by one length and a quarter from Bombay, who were the same distance ahead of Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived here last evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Verona, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left Suez on the evening of the 26th instant.

ADEN, AUG. 29.

The Australia, with the homeward mails of the 22nd August, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Daphne, from Hongkong, left for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89 3-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Departure—Elwin.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 28.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

At 6 a.m.	77·3
„ 10 a.m.	84·0
„ 2 p.m.	85·4
„ 4 p.m.	85·0

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT, of the N. W. P. High Court Bench, left India by yesterday's mail-steamer, on short leave.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—There is a rumour about that the five regiments in the Quetta district are not to be relieved till March, 1883! Is this the way of not doing it? The hot season Jacobabad begins about that time, and is it intended not to take advantage of the cool months, from October to February, to effect the reliefs? No object is gained by delaying the reliefs till the hot season, and we shall be glad to hear that this report is incorrect.

THE inferior members of the Burmese Embassy left Simla on the 26th inst., and the others were to follow in a few days. They all stay a day at Buddha Gaya, and then return to Burmah.

A NATIVE chemist's compounder at Calcutta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for gross negligence in dispensing medicine. In making up a prescription he added some strychnia instead of another drug, and the patient for whom it was intended narrowly escaped being poisoned in consequence.

THE *Indu Prakash*:—We hear that Government have been asked to make an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the now well-known Veeramgaum Shooting Case. It remains to be seen how the proposal will be dealt with.

THE Punjab crop and weather report, for the week ending Wednesday last, states that rain is wanted in the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Umritsur, and Ferozepore districts. In Delhi and Hissar the price of food-grains is rising.

THE work in connection with the new Central Bengal Railway is progressing rapidly, and it is stated that a portion of the line from Ranaghat, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 45 miles from Sealdah, to a place called Bongong, a distance of 20 miles, will be opened for goods and passenger traffic next month. An engine and a train of wagons conveying railway materials is already running between Ranaghat and Bongong. The line is to run to Jessore, and thence to a terminus at Khulna.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara has just brought out to Calcutta sixteen cases of Afghan war medals, valued at thirteen thousand pounds sterling. The medals have been landed and delivered into the Calcutta Treasury, whence they will doubtless in due time be distributed to their patient owners. The medals are said to have had the names of their recipients cut into their edges in England.

A QUESTION requiring the attendance of purdanashin ladies in court to give evidence in cases in which they are concerned came before Mr. Justice Straight at Allahabad recently. A Mahomedan lady, Mussamat Faridunissa, had applied to the Magistrate of Bareilly to be examined by commission in a criminal case in which she was the complainant, and the Magistrate had ordered that if she wished to prosecute the case she must appear in court and submit to be examined in the presence of the person accused. Mr. Justice Straight, on appeal, decided that the Magistrate's order was substantially right. His Lordship said, "The criminal courts of this country have difficulty enough to deal with the false charges made and the perjured testimony given by prosecutors and witnesses whose demeanour and truth they have personal opportunity of estimating, without having their labours complicated with the written evidence of parties not before them," and "the taking of evidence on commission in criminal cases should be most sparingly resorted to." He, however, directed that if the lady elected to attend the court in prosecution of her case against the accused person, she should be taken into the Magistrate's room at the courthouse in her palki, and should be allowed to remain in it during the examination, her identity being established by some approved female witness.

THE experiment of an Honorary Magistracy in British Burmah has proved so far encouraging. In seven of the principal towns of the province Honorary Benches have now been constituted, which regularly take cognisance of petty cases, such as breaches of municipal bye-laws, cases of assault and insult, and the like. The Recorder of Rangoon says of those under his superintendence:—"Their decisions are fairly good, while their errors are for the most part those of procedure." The only complaint is of a want of punctuality.

THERE are already signs in many parts of the country to show that the people themselves are coming to see how the rules and restrictions of forest conservancy work together in the end for their own good. A remarkable testimony to this feeling is furnished by a letter to the Inspector-General of Forests from the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, in Berar, which proves how clearly the wildest tribes can be brought to realise their true interests in the matter. This officer instances three cases where fires broke out in the forest reserves, and where the people from about, many from a very long distance, came up with the greatest promptitude to help in putting them down. On one occasion offers of payment were made to some of them for their services, but they refused to receive money, and merely asked for the same rights as were given to older settlements on the borders of the reserves.

ACCORDING to a report which was current at the time of the departure of the last mail, the Pope was suffering from want of change of air, and was subject to fits of giddiness and loss of appetite.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram stating that three sailors of the Jeannette, named Melville, Nerro, and Nindemann, arrived at Tobolsk on July 31. They report that Lieutenant Cheef and seven men perished during a severe storm.

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ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram to the London papers, three-fourths of the European residents have left Tripoli, and business is now almost entirely suspended. The British and other foreign Consuls have had a collective interview with the Governor General and Zeki Pasha, who both gave positive assurances in regard to the public safety. Strong patrols have been established in the city in order to prevent any attempt at disorder.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Divine Service on board the s. s. Bretton Hall, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Welbury (s), from Aden; Pachumba (s), Bussorah. Yesterday:—Italia (s), Liverpool; Henzada (s), Calcutta; Inflexible (s), Hartlepool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mirzapore (s) and Scotsman (s), for London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening, weather permitting:—

Quick March	The Empty Cradle.....G. Miller.
Overture	Masaniello.....Auber.
Valse	The Comet.....Lanner.
Selection from	Griselda.....L. Adam.
Quadrille	Orphée aux Enfers.....Strauss.
Galop	Politechnicker.....Kuhner.

GOOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Huzara and the s. s. Columba left the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Rohilla and the s. s. Bokhara on Sunday, and the s. s. Chilka on Monday; the s. s. Welbury and the s. s. Italia entered it yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Justice Straight, of the Allahabad High Court, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday, and sat for some time on the bench in Mr. Justice Bayley's court. He was a passenger by the mail steamer that left Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ACCIDENT.—As J. J. Fernandes, a servant in the Hotel de Europe, Oak-lane, Fort, was on Monday last carrying a basket filled with bottles of soda-water, one of the bottles burst, and a piece of it struck him over the left eye, causing a severe cut. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained there for treatment.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. PACHUMBA.—A havildar of the 1st Belooch Regiment, who was a passenger with his family on board the s. s. Pachumba to this port, reported yesterday morning to the police the theft of a gold neck-ornament from the person of his daughter. No trace of the missing property has been discovered.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Abdool Raimon Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing gold studs, rings, and an embroidered skull-cap, of the collective value of Rs. 52, the property of Mahomed Hoosein. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character, named Hajee Mahomed, was also yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a blanket from Tandoo Yessoo. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Hormusjee Merwanjee, living in Lawrence DeLima-street, Mazagon, reported to the police on Monday evening that at 4-30 p.m. on that day he received, on account of his sister-in-law, from Mr. Manseegee Cama, solicitor, Rs. 1,800, in one currency note for Rs. 1,000 and eight notes for Rs. 100 each. He stated that he placed these notes in his purse, and then went to the Cocoanut fair, which was being held on the Esplanade. He there visited a few toy stalls, and paid for some articles that he purchased, and replaced his purse in his pocket. A few minutes afterwards, on looking for his purse, he could not find it.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Babajeee Ramjee, Bappoo Ballajee, Hüsson Emaum, and Mahomed Hoosein, hackney-buggy drivers, were yesterday charged, in the instance of Inspector Jones, before Mr. F. Ryan, with torturing their horses by using them when they were in a disabled condition. The prisoners admitted the truth of the complaint. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 3 were fined Rs. 10 each, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, who had previous convictions against them, were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 respectively.—Mooktia Luxmon and Suntoo Soobana, hack-buggy drivers, were also charged yesterday, at the instance of Cooverjee Maneckjee, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before Mr. F. Ryan, with torturing their horses by using them while they were lame and otherwise disabled. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. They were convicted. Prisoner No. 1 had been fined Rs. 10 on the 26th instant, with a caution that if he continued to use the same horse, he would be fined in the maximum sum. He was, consequently now fined Rs. 50. Prisoner No. 2, who had also previously been fined on account of the same horse, was fined Rs. 20.

SHIKAR AT KURRACHEE.—A leopard was killed in the vicinity of the Hubb the other day. The skin has been presented to the local museum.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Chases are open to members of any recognised Tent Club.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Major C. A. Dodd, Mr. W. N. Toulmin, Mr. S. H. James, and Mr. C. Tambaci.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. W. Peyton, Lieut. Bethell, Mrs. Whitehead, Lieut. S. W. Schneider, Capt. H. P. Young, Mr. W. Gedsby, wife, and 2 infants, Mr. W. Powell, and Mr. R. Hudson.

FOR SUEZ.—Capt. Braithwaite, Col. G. B. Wolseley, and Mr. R. Norris.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Bretton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE APPEARANCE OF PURDANASHIN LADIES IN COURT.

AN interesting matter was heard before Mr. Justice Straight, in the High Court of the North-West Provinces, at Allahabad, the other day. It was an application, under section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code for revision of an order passed by the Magistrate of Bareilly, refusing to allow a commission to issue for the examination of the petitioner, Mussamat Faridulnissa, instead of requiring her to attend in open Court to give evidence in support of a complaint of defamation preferred by her against one Purcell, a pleader. The Magistrate had recorded that, if the Mussamat wished to go on with the case, she must appear in Court and submit to be examined in the presence of the accused. Mr. Hill appeared to support the prayer of the petition; Mr. Banerjee represented the Magistrate. Mr. Hill said he hoped his Lordship might see his way to rescinding the order of the Magistrate and allowing his client to be examined in accordance with section 359 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In civil cases, section 640 of the Civil Code, specially exempted *purdanasheen* ladies from attending in Court; and though there was no distinct provision to the like effect in regard to criminal trials, yet he would contend that, under section 330, beforementioned, there was full power to dispense with their attendance and to examine them by commission. This view had been adopted by the Calcutta Court in the *Petition of Bhoop Soondery Chowdhrain*, I.L.R. Cal. IV—20, and had ruled that a *purdanasheen* woman summoned as a witness in a criminal case has a right to be exempted from personal attendance in court and to be examined on commission.

Mr. Justice Straight.—At first sight it seems rather a strong proposition to say that she has a right. But apart from that, in the present case the lady is a complainant—a prosecutor in fact. It is she who has put the criminal law in motion.

Mr. Hill.—But does that fact make her either more or less than a witness?

Mr. Justice Straight.—I am by no means sure that it does not. She might have brought an action in damages for the imputed slander, and so have kept herself within the protection of section 640 of the Civil Procedure Code. But she has thought proper to institute proceedings in a Criminal Court, and it is only fair to the person charged that, his accuser should be called upon to substantiate her allegations publicly, and to submit herself to cross-examination.

Mr. Hill.—But if a commission issues, Mr. Purcell will be able to attend when the evidence under it is taken, and to ask any questions of the lady that he may wish. No possible harm or injury can accrue to any one by adopting this course; while on the other hand, if the Magistrate's order were to stand, his client would have to chose between the two alternatives of abandoning her prosecution, or subjecting her to what every Mahomedan of position would regard as an indignity.

Mr. Banerji ridiculed the notion that any indignity would be inflicted, for, of course, in requiring the attendance of the Mussamat at his Court, the Magistrate would take every care and precaution that she was unseen by any person, and gave her evidence either from behind a screen or from her palky. In a case reported at page 8 of the Short Notes of Cases reported in the Bengal Law Reports, vol I, he found the late Mr. Justice Norman remarking that he had been present at some 50 examinations of ladies in their palanquins, and that there was no difficulty in the matter.

Mr. Justice Straight.—Yes; but in the case with which he was dealing, and as to the 50 to which he referred, the lady did not claim the exemption.

Mr. Banerji.—That is so, but the Courts would probably always of its own motion see that purdanasheen ladies had all the protection the law allows them. As his Lordship had remarked, the present petitioner had invoked the criminal law to punish a person who, she alleged, had defamed her, and it was not too much to ask her to come to the magistrate's Court to give her evidence under such arrangements and restrictions as would not subject her to any annoyance or indignity.

Mr. Justice Straight.—Having regard to the peculiarity of the question before me, I shall take advantage of my brothers Tyrrell and Mahmood being in the other bench to consult them. This the learned Judge did, and on the result delivered the following judgment:—

I have listened with the very greatest interest and attention to the learned counsel, who has so ably and exhaustively argued all that possibly can be said in support of his client's petition. I always have been, and always shall be, to the fullest extent possible consistently with common sense, ready and willing to make every concession I can in the administration of justice to the customs and prejudices of Hindus and Mahomedans alike. And in dealing with a question of the kind now before me, I bear in mind that intellectual progress and enlightenment, which does so much to dissipate primitive fancies and superstitions, has necessarily not as yet achieved the same amount of progress in these provinces as it has in the presidency towns and Lower Bengal. I admit to the full the necessity for still preserving a tenderness and sympathy for native ideas and notions, some of which to the European mind might seem absurd, and, indeed, it is my duty to do so. Although I am not prepared to adopt in its integrity the principle enunciated in the Calcutta ruling, quoted by Mr. Hill—that in criminal cases *purdanasheen* women are of *right* exempted from personal attendance at Court—I should be loth to differ with the two experienced Judges who recorded that opinion by holding that the word "inconvenience," in section 330 of the Criminal Procedure Code, does not empower the Courts to allow examination by commission in criminal cases where a witness, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public. But the matter now before me appears to be of an exceptional character; and while I agree, as Mr. Hill ingeniously urged, that the petitioner, though a complainant, is none the less a witness, I nevertheless think that the fact of her being a person who has set the criminal law in motion materially alters her position as regards the question under consideration. As I pointed out in the course of the argument, she had the alternative of bringing a suit; and if she had adopted that course, section 640 of the Civil Procedure Code would have protected her. But she has thought proper to cite her alleged defamer in a Criminal Court, and it is his right and privilege to have her evidence taken in his presence in such Court. Were it otherwise, it is impossible to conceive the dangers and mischiefs that would arise; the false charges that would be preferred, the malicious prosecutions to which persons would be subjected! The petitioner invokes the criminal law to punish, and I think that, in such case, she should be required to guarantee the *bonâ fides* of her prosecution, and that it really has been instituted by her own free will and not at the instigation of some other person, by attending at the Magistrate's Court. I must, unhesitatingly, say that the taking of evidence on commission in criminal cases should be most sparingly resorted to. Such a thing is unknown to English practice, and out here ought not to be adopted, save in extreme cases of delay, expense, or inconvenience. The Criminal Courts of this country have difficulty enough to deal with the false charges made, and the perjured testimony given, by prosecutors and witnesses whose demeanour and truth they have personal opportunity of estimating, without having their labours complicated with the written evidence of parties not before them. I think the order of the Magistrate in the present case was substantially right, and I refuse the prayer of the petition. I do, however, direct that the Magistrate, if the complainant is found to be a *purdanasheen* lady, and if she elects to attend and support her charge to allow her to be brought into his room at the court-house in her palki, or if this is not feasible, to make such other arrangements as may enable her to remain in it, and strictly preserve her privacy, and subject her to the least inconvenience or annoyance, for the purpose of recording her evidence according to law in the presence of the accused, after identification by some approved female witness.

BENGAL.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A Marwaree witness, attending Mr. Justice Norris's Court at Calcutta, was very severely reprimanded by His Lordship on Thursday morning for coughing and spitting in the Court-room. His Lordship told the man that a room used as a Court of Justice was no place to spit in, and if he or any one else did so again, they would be severely dealt with.

NEGLIGENCE IN DISPENSING MEDICINE.—Jogendro Coomar Ghose, compounder at the "Indian Druggists Hall," was charged on remand at the Calcutta Police on August 25, before Mr. Marsden, with negligently dispensing medicine. The Magistrate in passing sentence, said it had no doubt in its mind that prisoner was the man who had dispensed the prescription, one of the elements of which was Hippo-zinc poison. Prisoner had mixed "strychnia" in the medicine, which might have resulted in the death of complainant. Prisoner was not an authorised compounder, and it was a very serious matter that prescriptions should be handed over to men of his class to dispense. Proprietors of dispensaries should not entrust the preparation of medicines to unlicensed compounders. The public at large are exposed to great danger of their lives by this negligent way of dispensing medicines by compounders who hold no certificate of their competency. It should be seriously taken note of by proprietors of dispensaries that none but qualified and trained compounders should be entrusted with the preparation of medicines. On the facts of the case and the evidence adduced, it was beyond the possibility of doubt that no other man but the prisoner had mixed the poisonous drug "strychnia" in the medicine, and he was guilty of the charge. The order of the Court would be that prisoner do undergo 3 months' simple imprisonment.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE MYSORE COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Councillors of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was held at the Durbar Hall, Public Buildings, yesterday (Friday), to consider some important questions connected with the coming change in the administration of the State of Mysore.—*Bangalore Post.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—A telegram from Palamcottah, Aug. 20, to the *Madras Times* states:—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the temple at Tinnevelly to consider the Government of India's scheme of local self-government. The Saithopr Zemindar presided, and other Zemindars were present. The proceedings commenced with an eloquent address by the Madras delegate, and the meeting lasted till ten o'clock.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Mr. A. J. Hare, Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Cable Telegraph, at his residence in Rundall's Road, Vepery, on the afternoon of Saturday last. He had been ailing from a stubborn attack of fever for the last month or two, and was ordered home to Bombay, whither he was sent by Mr. Leggatt, of the Telephone Company, to rectify the bad working there. Inflamation of the heart set in, and he succumbed to the disease on Saturday. Mr. Hare's successful career has been cut short almost in the early age of 30. Mr. Hare was appointed to the responsible post of Superintendent in Madras at the age of 25. Two years ago he went to England on six months' furlough, but on his return before his illness he had been appointed Agent of the Telephone Company. A thorough gentleman, a kind-hearted and generous friend, an electrician of no mean merits, he was a favourite in every station he went to.—*Madras Times.*

THE SALEM RIOTS INQUIRY.

A TELEGRAM from Salem, Aug. 27, to the *Madras Times* states:—"The first of the riot cases was heard here yesterday (Saturday), when five prisoners, who had been arrested on the 10th before the mosque was destroyed or any dead bodies were found, were placed in the dock, on a charge of having been members of an unlawful assembly. Three had been found armed with sticks, and one with a billhook. Mr. Mullally, the Assistant Magistrate, Major Whitlock, the Superintendent of Police, and three police officers were examined in chief. The evidence, so far as it has been taken, serves to show that the rioters were exclusively Hindus, who formed themselves into a mob with the apparent common object of destroying the mosque in Shevapett. There were Hindus as well as Mahomedans among the killed.

Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Devaraj Iyer, Vakil, appeared for the defence, and reserved their cross-examination until the Magistrate was in a position to state whether a *primâ facie* case had been made out, and whether he was resolved to try the case himself or to commit it to the Court of Sessions.

The accused persons were examined by the Court, and denied all connection with the riots.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday next, when the Magistrate will intimate his resolve whether to try or commit the case.

An application made by Mr. Willie Grant for bail was refused, though the charge only included the offence of rioting; the Magistrate stating that the charges of abetment of murder and arson might probably be added to the present count.

I am told that a petition has been forwarded to the Governor of Madras, asking for a special commission to try the cases.

It appears as if more trouble is anticipated. The Collector has to-day enrolled every European and Eurasian in Salem as special constables."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CLAIMS TO PROMOTION.—A correspondent writes:—"In the interests of the police officers in these provinces attention should be drawn to the fact that Mr. Aikman has just been appointed a Joint Magistrate, although junior to Mr. La Touche, C. S., who is a District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade (on Rs. 1,000 per mensem), but who is officiating as Magistrate of Banda. Mr. La Touche, if made a Joint Magistrate, would vacate his police appointment, and thus give a permanent vacancy in the force. At the same time he would retard the promotion of his juniors, which is probably the explanation of the injustice done to the police officers."—*Pioneer.*

POLICE DISCIPLINE.—An order has lately been issued by the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh, directing that all matters connected with the Mounted Police of these provinces, promotions, dismissals, &c., shall be considered as distinctly and absolutely under the control of the Inspector-General himself. It is difficult to conceive what the object of such an order as this is. It is distinctly opposed to the present policy of decentralization of authority, and can only tend to weaken the authority of the District Superintendents of Police, who are really responsible for the effective discipline of the force under them. If a sowar is now guilty of any offence, however trifling, the District Superintendent will be unable to punish him without a reference to the Inspector-General, a state of things absolutely destructive of discipline and efficient work. There is, indeed, too great a tendency under the present regime in this department to centralise authority. The inevitable result must be to impair the efficiency of the police force. If the District Superintendents are not trusted to excercise some little discretion in the delicate duties entrusted to them (and in so far as they have to deal with the detection of crime, their duties are far more difficult than those of an officer commanding a regiment), it will be impossible to get a high class of men to take these appointments, which will then be filled by men of the Inspector class; and the inevitable result of such a course must be a large proportion of undetected crime.—*Pioneer.*

PROF. HAECKEL IN CEYLON.

IN the July number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Prof. Haeckel gives a further account of his stay in Ceylon—a stay which his ardent enthusiasm and and unwearied industry cannot fail to have made fruitful in results to the scientific world. The present series of papers being intended for magazine readers in general, is, as might be expected, altogether popular in tone. The Professor's researches and discoveries in support of the theory of Evolution are only implied, not described in detail. The energetic Professor was evidently a subject of much wonder to the languid Anglo-Indian and lazy Singhalese, as in his white linen suit and "Sola" hat, he braved the mid-day sun and even occasionally the tropical rains, besides setting at nought the bites of countless leeches and the stings of mosquitoes and scorpions, and prosecuted his researches from morning till night. It is, however, to this constant bodily exercise and to his invariably temperate diet, that Prof. Haeckel ascribes his perfect health while on the island; but it is doubtful whether, as the body became enervated by the climate, such habits could be long sustained.

The first, and one of the most delightful excursions made by Prof. Haeckel in Ceylon, consisted in a visit to a Singhalese village called Kaduwella, situated on the left (southern) bank of the Kalany, about ten miles from Colombo. The party from Whist Bungalow, joined by their fellow-countrymen residing at the neighbouring Elie House (formerly the residence of Sir J. Emerson Tennant) drove to the appointed place in the little one horse carriages universal in Ceylon, which are drawn by brisk Burmese ponies, whose speed is superior to their staying powers, ten miles being quite sufficient to tire them out. Horses are rarely used in Ceylon, except in spring carriages, and are almost all imported from the Indian mainland, or from Australia; European horses cannot survive the climate. Bullocks may be said to be the only animals of drought or burden, and Prof. Haeckel mentions the long string of bullock carts, some single, some double, which are constantly met on the road; "the bullocks all belong to the class of the Zebu or Humped oxen of India (*Bos Indicus*), but there are many varieties; one of the smaller kinds is very swift and agile."

Arrived at Kaduwella, after a halt and refreshment at the Rest-house (the government substitute for hotels, which are altogether wanting in Ceylon except in the chief towns), Prof. Haeckel made his first acquaintance with an Indian jungle, with what success his own words must tell: "The jungle is not, properly speaking, "primeval forest," forest, that is, untrodden by the foot of man (such are in Ceylon of small extent and rare occurrence); but it corresponds to our idea of such a forest in that it consists of a dense and impenetrable mass of mighty trees of all kinds which have sprung up without regularity or any interference from man, and are surrounded and overgrown by a wilderness of creeping and climbing plants, of ferns, orchids, and other parasites, the interstices being accompletely filled up with a motley mass of smaller weeds that it is quite impossible for the sun's rays to penetrate, and which extinguish one species from the other. My first attempt to penetrate such a jungle as this was sufficient to convince me of the impossibility of the undertaking, except with the aid of an army of axe-men. A hard hour's work brought me only a few steps into the thicket, and then I was obliged to acknowledge myself vanquished and make good a retreat, stung by mosquitoes, bitten by ants, with torn clothes, and arms and legs bleeding from the thorns and prickles with which the climbing palm (*Calamus*), the climbing *Hibiscus*, the *Euphorbia*, and a multitude of other jungle plants repulse every attack made on their impenetrable labyrinth. But the attempt had not been made altogether in vain, for it enabled me to gain a very fair idea of the jungle as a whole, more especially of the magnificence of its trees and creepers, besides including one or two many-coloured varieties of animal and vegetable life, which were of the highest interest: here I saw the magnificent *Gloriosa superba*, the poisonous climbing lily of Ceylon, with its red and amber flowers; the prickly *Hibiscus radiatus*, with large cup-shaped brimstone-coloured flowers, deepening to violet in the hollow; while round them fluttered gigantic black butterflies with blood-red spots on their tail-shaped wings, and gaily-coloured lizards darted with a metalic gleam. But my delight reached its height when on this, my first attempt to penetrate a jungle in Ceylon, I came across the two most characteristic inhabitants from among the higher class of animals—parrots and apes. A flock of green parrots flew screeching from a lofty tree, as they became aware of the gun in my hand, and at the same moment a herd of great black apes sprang with a growling cry into the thicket. I did not succeed in getting a shot at either one or the other; they appeared to be too familiar with the look of a gun. I was consoled, however, by securing with my first shot a colossal lizard or iguana six feet long, of a kind held in much awe by the superstitious natives (Hydrosaurus salvator). This huge crocodile-like beast was running himself on the edge of a water-tank, and the shot hit him so precisely on the head as to kill him at once: had it struck any less vital part, he would probably have dived into the water and disappeared; when seized, he has the great power of hitting so sharp a blow with its scaly tail, as to cause a severe wound, and even sometimes a broken limb."

The description given by Prof. Haeckel of the Royal Botanic Garden at Peradenia, will be read with interest by all who value the efforts, whether of Governments or of individuals, to encourage scientific knowledge by placing the means of gaining it within the reach of all. How admirable this institution was founded sixty years ago on the site of an ancient royal residence, and placed under the direction of Dr. Gardner. His successor, Dr. Thwaites, the famous compiler of the first "Flora Ceylnica," laboured for thirty years to render the garden worthy of its extraordinary advantages of position and climate. On his retirement a few years ago, Dr. Trimen was appointed director, and from him Prof. Haeckel received a pressing invitation, which all that he heard and read of Peradenia urged him to accept.

Peradenia is now connected with Kandy, the original capital of Ceylon, by a rail way, the first in the island. Prof. Haeckel notes oy the way that railway travelling affords the greatest delight to the natives, many of whom make the journey up and down daily for the mere pleasure of the ride. It is the only indulgence on which they are willing to spend their money and fortunately the line is a cheap one. They journey is of between four and five hours' duration, and the first half of it lies through low lands covered with swampy jungle, alternating with rice fields and swamp meadows. After that the line begins to ascend, and a constant succession of beautful mountain landscapes unfold themselves to the view, of which a magnificent present of these is afforded to the traveller at the point called the "Sensation Rock." "Here the line, after passing through several tunnels, runs under projecting cliffs at the edge of a precipice with a sheer descent to 1,200 to 1,400 feet. Roaring waterfalls from the rocky heights on the left are spanned by railway bridges, and dashing downwards, are dissolved into spray before they reach the foot of the precipice the sunshine changing them into many-hued glittering rainbows. The green valley lying far below our feet is covered partly with jungle, partly with cultivated land, scattered over with huts, gardens, and rice fields, arranged in many terraces, and above all other trees, rise the giant stems of the majestic talipat palm, queen of all the palms of Ceylon (*Corypha umbraculifera*). Its perfectly straight white stem resembles a slender marble pillar, and often exceeds 100 feet in height. Each of the fan-shaped leaves which form its stately crown, covers a half-circle sixteen feet in diameter; they, like every other part of the tree, are turned to manifold uses, being especially employed for thatching; they formerly provided the Singhalese with a substitute for paper, and are still used in that capacity. The old Puskola manuscripts of the Buddhist monasteries are all written with an iron style upon this "ola" paper, narrow strips of talipat leaves boiled and dried in the sun. The stately talipat palm blooms but once, usually between fiftieth and eightieth year of its life; the pyramidal clusters of flowers crowning the summit of the palm, reach the length of thirty to forty feet, and are formed of millions of small yellow-white blossoms; when the seed-vessels ripen, the tree dies. By a fortunate chance it happened that an unusual number of talipat palms were in flower during my visit. I counted more than sixty, between Rambukhana and Kadugannawa, and more than a hundred during the whole railway journey. Excursions were made from Colombo to witness the rare and beautiful sight."

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
Sole Proprietors.
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Papri
Muslid ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimbonah	Mirzani (for Marble	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Rocks)	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Hulsa Gate	Mohona
Sion	Chandeee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaun
Deewa	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction†	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygamm
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdha†
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Baligaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Marlech
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nasick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Packsey ‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Niphar	Bagra	Borehail	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Kurulgam
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Pelparia (for	Kasrug	Goodoor
Naldongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kulgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	R. Road
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagore
ulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Palle	Bararee
Mahaluxmee	Bhelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Kodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Waasad	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Versur	Surat*¶	Bhalni	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lactoran
Palghur	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

INSURANCES.

...E OFFICE, LONDON.
...ESTABLISHED 1710.
...ted upon Merchandise, Warehouse, ... and their contents, in Bombay and ... ...nt rates.
...he local Agents, and paid with ...
...ASSELS & Co., Agents.

...CIAL FIRE INSURANCE ... Limited.
... £1,000,000.
...been APPOINTED ...are prepared to AC... ...on and Jute Presses, ...nehold Furniture, ...e Mofussil at cur... ...wed on Mills, &c., ...y the Company. ...TON & Co. ...rance Co. Ld.,

...OMPANY, ...E.

FOR SALE ... ROPE and C...
Agents f... Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & ... W,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTA... AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION ... OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 8, 1880 to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we should be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of (*inf*)allible efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain,